Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Sep. 19, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming!
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
JOHN S. ISETT, of Woodberry.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. George Taylor, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

A Noble Example.

Gen. Lyon, who lost his life in the battle near Springfield, had previously willed his whole property, valued at $20,000, to the United States Government. This sum was the pecuniary expression of all his self-denial, hard toil, and great military talents.—These he devoted to the Republic, and having offered his life upon its altar, crowned his career by refunding to the same Great Master the moneys it had given him. Does not his example exhibit more glaringly the infamy of hundreds, who, like him, derived wealth and renown from the Government, and who now lead the armies of its enemies to menace the capital and overwhelm its defenders? Let the boasted "chivalry" of Virginia learn a lesson from the noble soldier of Connecticut!

Dedication.—We are requested to inform the public that the United Brethren Church at Mapleton Depot, will be dedicated on the 6th of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Rev. W. S. H. Keys will preach the dedicatory sermon. Other ministers are expected in attendance. The public are cordially invited to attend, and the best efforts of the citizens of Mapleton will be put forward to entertain the crowd.

Camp Crossman.—Every day brings new men to camp. There is now parts of eight companies in camp—the ranks of three or four are nearly full. Capt. Horrell, of Hollidaysburg, went into camp with his company on Wednesday morning. They arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon and remained in the Court House over night.

☞ Our friend Gutman has opened a full stock of Fall and Winter Clothing which he will dispose of at prices to suit these war times.

The South Sick.

The *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday says: "Jeff Davis is sick, Alex. H. Stephens is sick, and now we have news that Walker, the rebel Secretary of War, is so sick that he has resigned his office. This is the same Walker who, the night after the fall of Sumpter, bragged that the rebel flag would be raised over the Capitol at Washington before the 1st of June, and afterwards, whenever it pleased them, over Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Probably his sickness is one of disappointment at the failure of his programme—a kind of heart-sickness, caused by "hope deferred."

At all events, it is a fact that three public functionaries of the rebel Government are in a very bad way as to health. The Secretary of War has resigned and gone no one knows whither. It is only known that his name is "Walker." The army, according to all accounts, is very sick, everywhere, in Virginia, in Tennessee and in Missouri. But, besides all this, the people of the South are heartily sick of the Government they have suffered to destroy their peace, ruin their property and sever their connection with the glorious flag of their fathers.—This is a sickness that is spreading at an alarming rate through the Southern Confederacy, and will not be cured until the Federal army and navy carry the old flag triumphantly into all of them. This is the only cure for the sick South."

The Relief Committee.—We are requested to inform all applicants for the relief fund provided for families of soldiers, that the Committee meets at the Court House on the first Friday of every month, to receive applications and to distribute relief. No business connected with the duties of the Committee will be attended to at any other time.

☞ Col. Irwin's Regiment, to which is attached the companies of Capt. J. D. Campbell and Capt. J. B. Miles, left Harrisburg for Washington on Wednesday night. We hope the Huntingdon boys may have an opportunity to show their blood.

Letter and Answer.

[From the Shirleysburg Herald.]

The following correspondence we give publicity through The Herald, as the proper medium for communication on topics of public import.

Although the letter is endorsed "confidential," being of such momentous concern (the public good,) we deem its publication, at a time like the present, in the manner we do—withholding the author's name and suppressing what—no breach of good faith. Its importance warrants the slight digression, while the injunction, in substance, is maintained. The author occupies no ordinary position in public affairs.

LETTER.

Huntingdon, Sept. 14, 1861.

"*John Lutz, Esq:*

"Dear Sir: * * a 'People's Mass Convention' has been called to convene in this place on Thursday evening next. A number of your friends have requested me to address you to ascertain whether you will allow yourself to become a candidate for Director of the Poor—whether you will accept if nominated. There is great dissatisfaction with the present nominee in this and the upper part of the County—especially in West, Barree and Morris. Please answer immediately. The Convention called will be largely attended.

"Yours," &c.

ANSWER.

Shirleysburg, Sept. 10, 1861.

"——, *Esq:*

Weighty and important considerations constrain me to say (in reply to yours of the 14th): To be a candidate for office at this juncture of the state of our Country, and under the circumstances you intimate, I have no aspirations to appease. Accept a nomination, I will not. But were I elected by my fellow-citizens to any post I am competent to fill, without my seeking or solicitation, (a circumstance which never will occur), I would be recreant to public confidence were I *then* to decline assuming the functions thus so astoundingly and impressively enjoined.

I am well content with the Union Ticket now before the Public; although personally I favored the volunteer system, as intimated through The Herald. The present Ticket being non political, the candidates qualified men, and in sentiment loyal to the Government, my purpose is to yield it my support with entire satisfaction.

My settled opinion is that the present is no time for Patriots and friends of Free Government to indulge in Party strife, nor engage in the scramble for office, instigated by the machinations of disappointed ambition; thereby divert attention from the impending perils facing our Free Institutions, threatening even our National existence—to gratify some selfish aspirations.

The People, at this time, have no heart for politics nor Party schisms; and that they have not is as honorable to them as it is full of promise to the Country and Government we enjoy. That man's patriotism is of but feeble growth, which permits him to lend himself to be instrumental in a Party strife for office, merely to gratify disappointed ambition and puny office-seekers who love office more than Country.

Indulge these few remarks in kindness. These are sentiments prompted by surrounding circumstances, indelibly impressed.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am, Sir, yours obediently, as ever,

JOHN LUTZ.

☞ Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation seconding that of the President, for a national fast day, on Thursday, the 26th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 16.

Important Army Order.

The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant General's office:

1. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies in the loyal States, are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. Those troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

2. Volunteer officers who have complied, or may hereafter comply, with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States by furnishing the regiments, batteries, or independent companies to which these officers are attached.

3. The Governor of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the Adjutant General, Quartermaster, and when absolutely necessary, the medical officers, into service to aid in recruiting the regiment, and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers will be mustered into the service as directed in general order No. 61, current series from this office.

L. Thomas,
Adjutant General.

[Official] G. L. Ruggles,
Assistant Adj't General.

Killing Pickets.

Our advanced pickets suffered severely last night by being fired upon at several points along the lines, near Bailey's Cross Roads, and within a mile of Munson's Hill. Eight pickets of the New York Eighteenth were shot, and were brought in this morning. The quartermaster of the above regiment stated, in the Quartermaster General's office, to-day, that they have lost thirty men in killed and wounded during the last two weeks. The enemy is daily becoming more bold in firing upon our pickets.

Poisoned Minie Balls.

There is the most positive evidence that poisoned Minie balls are used in the rebel army, and evidence is afforded that they are manufactured in the North. Last week five members of the Indiana regiment, northwest of the Chain Bridge, were out scouting, and discovered a party of about seventy-five rebel troops. Our men concealed themselves in the bushes, lay down, and fired together. They killed one of the enemy; the others fled leaving one, who hung over his dying comrade, probably a relative, until he was captured. In his possession were discovered a number of Minie balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it, covered with tallow. He was asked what the object was in using those balls. He explained that the contents was a poison; that they had not many of those sent out on picket or scouting duty. He said they came from the North—that they had not received many yet, but were promised a larger supply.

In connection with this, my informant, a very reliable surgeon, says that a man was shot in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, by a rebel picket, whose body, immediately after the ball entered his flesh, swelled up, and the patient died. The case was minutely described to him by Capt. Bradley, of Methuen, who is in the Fourteenth Regiment. The surgeon considers this a clear case of poison, contained in the ball.

Work for the "Peace Party."

The legitimate field for the labors of the "Peace party" is among the Indians on our frontier. If the rebels are anxious for a peace, why are they enlisting the aid of those savage tribes to practice their barbarities upon citizens of the United States? Intelligence that can be relied upon reaches us that John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, has announced in New Orleans that at a mass meeting on the 21st ultimo, his people authorized their authorities to form an alliance with the Confederate Government, and that a mounted regiment under Col. Drew will be raised for the Confederate service. It is also stated that the Camanches, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Creeks, have actually crossed the Arkansas river, en route for Ben McCulloch's camp, to help him carry on the war against the Union.

Picket Warfare.

Washington, Sept. 18.

Last night our pickets were fired upon above the Chain Bridge, at Bailey's Cross Roads, and at a point near Fort Ellsworth. Our men have been cannonaded by brigade and regimental officers not to fire upon the enemy's pickets, except in self-evidence. They have consequently, as far as possible, avoided the enemy's pickets for several days past. Either this or some other cause has operated to embolden the pickets and scouting parties of the enemy, who, during the night, are over on the movement stealthily to get near enough to our men to bring them down with their rifles. The moonlight nights favor their evil propensities.—Our advance pickets go out at night with great uncertainty of their ever returning to camp alive. I approached one of them at eight o'clock in the evening. His person was concealed from view, and, though the moon was up and shining brightly, I did not discover his presence until the words "Who goes there?" met my ear. In an under tone he informed me that the rebel pickets were nightly approaching their lines, and firing at them from the woods, in which they succeeded in concealing themselves till they had retreated beyond the reach of their rifle-muskets. This is the position of affairs nightly, from the Chain Bridge to Fort Ellsworth, a distance of twelve miles. In open fields there would be less danger, and the enemy would be discovered in his approaches; but, in the thick forests of Virginia, every facility is offered to this brutal system of treachery and murder.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Up to this time Gen. Beauregard has not taken Washington, nor made any alarming demonstration towards it.

Their Will be no Immediate Advance.

Washington, Sept. 18.—An officer of Gen. McClellan's army, who is probably as much in the confidence of the General as any other man, informed me this morning that there will be no immediate movement of our army here, unless an advance is made by the enemy. The Government is in a position now to send one or more fleets upon the coasts of the enemy, and carry forward a vigorous "fire in the rear," simultaneously at different points. This is Gen. Scott's life-saving proposition, and in it he has the co-operation of the Cabinet and Gen. McClellan. The regular and rapid increase of the vast army here will be continued, but no general engagement will take place unless the ball is opened by the other party. This, I am informed, is the present policy of the Administration, and will be carried out by the military, subject to the movements of the enemy.

Health of the Army.

A chaplain writes to the *Intelligencer* that "God mercifully grants the Federal army an almost miraculous degree of health. Out of more than a thousand men, now more than four months enlisted, in my regiment, *not one has died of disease!*

The hospitals around Washington are the most admirable that I have seen in an American and European experience. The neatness, order benevolence, and all good and kind qualities, are most praiseworthy."

The Latest News.

Important from Western Virginia.

LEE RESUMES THE ATTACK AND IS REPULSED!

Continued Retreat of Wise and Floyd.

Successful Fights and Skirmishes at Cheat Mountain.

Colonel John A. Washington's Body Returned.

THREE TENNESSEE REGIMENTS DISPERSED.

A Large Force Driven Back from Elkwater.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.

A special despatch to the *Gazette* from Carnifex Ferry, on the Kanawha, dated the 14th inst., says Lee resumed the attack along our whole line at Cheat mountain yesterday.

After a long contest, he was fairly repulsed by Reynolds with considerable rebel loss, and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind entrenchments.

Lee has manifestly a large force, but is alarmed lest Rosecrans shall come upon him in the rear.

Our scouts returned to-day from a ten-mile exploration towards Lewisburg.

Col. McCook took 17 prisoners, yesterday, in an armed reconnoissance across the river.

Camp Scott, Sept. 16.—Gen. Cox is here to-day for an interview with Gen. Rosencrans. He has moved the main body of his army from Gauley Bridge towards Lewisburg.

Wise and Floyd are both retreating Elkwater, Va., Sept. 15.—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday under a flag of truce. While on the way it was met by a similar flag, coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th instant a detachment of three hundred men, from the Fourteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under General Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty, and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed.

The enemy made an advance on Elkwater on the same day, with a force supposed to have been 15,000, but they were driven back by detachments from the Fifteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio Regiments, and shells from Loomis' Battery. They have retired some eight or ten miles distant.

A strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia troops also threatened the East side of Cheat Mountain, but we have not yet had a general engagement with them. A shell from one of Loomis' guns thrown two miles into the enemy's camp, killed ten and wounded four of them.

The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed ten or twelve of them, with but trifling loss.

As the enemy advanced on Elkwater, their column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment.

Lieut. Morrill, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels while on his way to Cheat Mountain.

FROM KANSAS.

The Fight between Rains and Montgomery near Fort Scott.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) papers of the 11th inst., give the following accounts of the late engagement between Rains and Montgomery: On the 2d inst., a rebel force of 600, under Rains, approached Fort Scott, and seized eighty mules belonging to the Government, killing the teamster. A messenger was despatched to Montgomery, who had 500 men. He pursued Rains for 11 miles, killing several of his men, when, coming upon the main body of the enemy, the battle commenced.—Rains was provided with cannon, while Montgomery had only one howitzer.

The fight lasted two hours, when Montgomery slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until nightfall.—The enemy was reported by the prisoners taken to have numbered two or three thousand.

Twenty-three negroes had been declared free under Fremont's proclamation, being the property of a leading rebel.

Col. Cook, with 1800 regulars, left Fort Laramie on the 2d inst., for Fort Leavenworth.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Secessionism "Nipped in the Bud."—Arrest of Members—No Quorum Left.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—The police are arresting the Secession members of the Legislature as fast as they reach this city, on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-morrow, nearly three-fourths of the members of both houses being Secessionists, and it is presumed that they will be all arrested.

The arrests this evening are Messrs. Dennis and Heckart, of the Senate, and Maxwell, Landing and Raysin, of the House.

There are now fifteen members of the House and three of the Senate under arrest.

Many of the members cannot be found, and are said to have fled from the State.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Refuse to Leave the State.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—In the House to-day a message was received from Governor Magoffin, communicating a telegraphic message from Gen. Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and the Long Mountains in Kentucky, and that he had occupied them for that reason, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn and the Federal camp broken up.

Sept. 17.—The Louisville *Journal* learns that from every quarter the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate troops is disapproved of by thousands, and there are instances where Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite in repelling the invaders.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A Lively Artillery Skirmish Across the Potomac! A Rebel Battery Silenced!

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the *American*, writing from Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., reports that several skirmishes occurred near that town on Friday and Saturday last.

On Friday the rebels appeared in large numbers in Sheperdstown, Virginia, and commenced firing on the Federalists on the Maryland side.

Several cannon were brought out. When the Federalists, under Col. Anderson, brought two of his guns to bear upon them from Doudan Hill, opposite the town, and opened with ball and grape, he soon silenced the rebel battery and destroyed several houses. A flag of truce was sent from the rebels, proposing a cessation of firing. Since then all had been quiet.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph on Friday last.

It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday, between the Federal forces there and the rebels under Martin Green, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a day or two since, precipitating the locomotive into the stream and killing the engineer.

Jefferson City, Sept. 17.—A special to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

A man named Griffith arrived here to-day, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington, and had sent reinforcements to Col. Mulligan to surrender. Col. Mulligan refused, when General Price is reported to have sent word that he would give him until Monday, at 4 o'clock, to surrender, and if he did not so, then he would march on him with a black flag.

It is confidently thought in military quarters here that Gen. Sturgis has, by this time, reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat.

Interesting from General Banks' Column.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN INDIANA.

Forty or Fifty Soldiers Killed and Ninety-two Wounded.

Important from Frederick, Md.

The Town Surrounded by Federal Soldiers.

Arrest of the Officers of the Legislature.

Interesting from Frederick, Md.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the force was gone through with yesterday afternoon, of calling the roll and adjourning the two branches of the Legislature, an unusual stir took place in this community. Companies of a Wisconsin regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and very soon it was found that the city was walled in with troops, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one was allowed to pass out without a pass from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back. In the meantime Lieut. Carmichael, of the Baltimore Police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the officers of the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who contended that they would keep the Legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerk of the House, Milton G. Kidd. His Assistant, Thos. H. Mobre, could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Kilgonr, and his Assistant, Mr. Carmack, were also found after much difficulty, and taken to the same destination. Mr. Gordon and Mr. McCubbin, of Allegany, were next taken, and soon Messrs. Salmon and Durant were also in durance vile.

An effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Kessler was arrested, but at the last accounts Mills had not been taken. The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallis' famous report, 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized, and appropriated for camp uses, as being a treasonable document. During the afternoon the Union members of the Senate and House met in caucus, and resolved, that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to re-assemble. Mr. Long was in the meantime delegated to prepare a brief statement, to be signed and published by the members present. The arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active Secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners remained in the guard house all night and will be sent to Fort McHenry this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Frederick, Sept. 18.—The Union members of both the House and Senate refused to meet this morning, and the Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent the calling of the roll.

The Union members will leave this afternoon for home and the Secession members for Fort McHenry.

The city is quiet. The talk of an invasion by Johnston is laughed at.—Union flags are flying, with the motto "The Union must be preserved."

From Gen Banks' Column.

Rockville, Sept. 15.—It is currently stated that an important conference was held here yesterday, at which were present several high military gentlemen.

The arrest of Messrs. Bouie, Brewer and Young, has stricken terror into the Secession ranks of our community, and it is said that some of the leading "Peace men" are expecting to be arrested likewise.

Darnstown, Sept. 16.—The remaining mutineers of the New York 19th, twenty-three in number, are to be sent to Baltimore to-day, and forwarded thence to Tortugas. The original number was 202, but the remainder have returned to their duty and allegiance.

Reports are current here that Johnston is moving up on the Virginia side of the Potomac with a strong army, intending to cross the Potomac. Some state his force as high as 35 to 40,000. If he essays the attempt his advance will be met in a becoming manner.

Another Railroad Massacre---Over One Hundred Troops Killed and Wounded.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Last night about half-past 8 o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's 18th Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge, near Huron, Indiana, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over 100 soldiers. The news reached here late last night, when a special train was despatched to the assistance of the survivors.

The following despatch has been received from the operator at Hudson, dated ten minutes after one o'clock this morning:

"The bridge No. 48 was broken in two. It let four cars down into the bed of the creek, and one fell on the top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about 100 wounded, and 10 or 15 killed.—The Colonel of the regiment says there is about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing."

It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

Later Intelligence.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—The disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Four passenger cars were precipitated into the creek, and one box and one baggage car fell on top of them.

These cars contained Companies E, F, G, and I, and the two latter companies are the principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, is among the killed.

Up to eleven o'clock this morning about thirty killed had been taken out, and more are supposed to beneath the wreck.

A train is now on the way here with 92 wounded. The impression at the scene is that there have been from 40 to 50 killed.

There seems to be but little doubt that the bridge had been tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.

The bridge was sixty feet span and ten feet high, and was only recently inspected.

Rebel Retreat in Western Virginia.

Washington, Sept. 18.—General Reynolds telegraphs that the rebels have retreated from Cheat Mountain and Elk Water. It is believed that they have marched to join the forces beleaguering Washington.

Escape of Bull Run Prisoners.

[From the New York Herald Sept. 13th.]

Lieutenant W. H. Raynor, of the First Ohio Regiment, Captain J. R. Hurd, of the Second Regiment, and Lieutenant Murphy, Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth New York, arrived here this afternoon, having escaped last Thursday from Richmond. They had been confined since the battle of Bull Run.

Lieutenant Raynor was captured at the charge of the rebel cavalry upon General Schenck's brigade. He was in great peril at that time, having shot a horse of an officer, who would have slain him if not restrained by his companions. After the battle it was discovered that the rebels had 90,000 troops, and their loss was 2,050 or 3,000.

On reaching Richmond he was confined in a tobacco factory with a large number of other prisoners. The treatment was not good, the captors taking little heed of their comfort. Rebel officers at first thronged in upon them with insolvent defiance, until complaints were made, which gave them some protection.

At first tolerable privileges were allowed, but of late, especially since the Hatteras affair, these were withdrawn, until the place became gradually insufferable, and Raynor resolved to leave with his two companies. Congressman Ely was invited to accompany them, but was unwilling to risk it, although ready to give $3,000 for a chance of getting home. The plan by which they escaped was ingenious.

Our Surgeons are allowed to pass unmolested, and are distinguished by red badges upon their coats. The fugitive procured a red shirt, tore it in strips, and decorated themselves. Raynor left the prison at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the two others at 8 o'clock. Raynor, having borrowed $2 bought a compass, a map of Virginia, bed-cord for rafts, and matches. Murphy in his capacity of Quartermaster, supplied three sandwiches. They passed stealthily outside of Richmond, through very heavy earthworks, on which, however, no guns were mounted; traveled all night, sleeping but one hour. The next morning they took to the woods, and marched all day around a plantation, escaping observation with great difficulty.

Great caution was necessary, as twenty-five men who had previously tried to escape were brought back by citizens, three of them having been taken within sight of the Union flag at Newport News. On Friday night they crossed Chickahoming river, and passing a farm, took raw corn and raw potatoes for food. On Saturday they swam Pamunkey river, carrying their clothes on a raft.

On Sunday they crossed Mattapony River on the bridge, and hid in a swamp till night. Here again they were detected by negroes. On Monday they traveled little, on account of fatigue. On Monday night they passed through a town where Raynor tore down handbills from a shop to ascertain the locality. They found themselves in Caroline county, the bills being an advertisement of sale of Garnett's estate in that county. Their course was then clear.

On Tuesday, fatigued again, they were compelled to travel slowly, their feet being swollen and badly cut. This day they crawled some distance on their hands and knees, to avoid detection from a dwelling-house. On Tuesday night they crossed the Rappahannock in a boat fortunately found.

Being nearly surprised, Murphy left his shoes on shore, and completed his journey barefooted. All this time they lived on apples, corn and wheat gathered from the fields. On Wednesday they walked over the hills and through a swamp, and struck Pope's Creek, where they found a boat, in which they proceeded to the Potomac, which they crossed, reaching a fishing-smack on the Maryland side at 2 o'clock P. M.

They were received generously, and directed how to proceed to find the United States blockading squadron. The party this morning were taken on board the Howell Cobb, from whence they were sent to Acquia creek, and thence by the Resolute to the Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Raynor will return at once to Ohio, where he will be welcomed with enthusiasm by his friends. He reports that attempts to escape were made by Lieutenant Caleff of the Massachusetts Eleventh, Sergeant Tompkins of the United States Cavalry. When he left they had not been brought back, and had probably escaped.

The Author of the Cincinnati Platform on the Union.

The Hon. B. F. Hallett, the writer of the Cincinnati platform, has written a letter to Col. Greene of the Boston *Post*, in which he says:—

"The simple issue is, the overthrow or the support of Government in this whole Union; and while that is the issue, I am not for opposing or obstructing any measure or policy of the Administration honestly designed to carry on this war for its great end, viz:—the re-establishment of the supreme Government of the Union in all the States and Territories. Until that is done, or it is fully demonstrated that it cannot be done by force of arms, I And until one of these results arrives "the Democratic party," in my judgment, has no higher present duty than to uphold the Government. The mission of that great historical party of the Union is not ended, and never can be ended, while republican government exists, or the Union is to be restored: but the people have placed the flag in other hands, and now the mission of Democracy is the old one, to follow it to victory. This is the grand tradition of the Democratic party,—on the land, on the sea, follow the Flag wherever it waves in support of the Union.

"In this spirit the Democratic party did not hesitate an instant after the fire on Sumter, to commit itself to this War to the utmost of its means and its good faith. No victory has been or can be achieved, and no defeat suffered but with the outpouring of the best blood of Democrats. The Democratic party never was and never can be a peace party in war nor a war party in peace. When their country is in peril, when their country is at war, right or wrong, they are for their country and against its enemies. They will not turn their backs upon the National Standard, let who may bear it up; nor will they, in the midst of the conflict, endanger the field by a party contest for the command.

"Hence, the only present question being, shall we push on the war for the Union? all other issues should give way until we conquer a peace in the Union; for we must not now talk of failure or concession. It is manifest that to keep the Union together we must put down the only two disturbing elements that have upheaved this volcano of civil war—"Abolition," and "Secession." But it is "Secession" that is now in arms against the Union, and that must be met and conquered with arms; and after the bullets have done that work with Secession, the ballot will put down Abolition. For if the country can, by war or reconstruction, escape now from permanent disruption of the Union, after the bloody lesson they are learning, the people will never allow either of these demons of discord again to stir up strife into civil war. It will then be the time for Democrats to resume their old claim to the administration of government, after we settle this terrible question whether we are to have any government to administer."

To the Public.

I would announce to my numerous friends and acquaintances, that I have purchased the establishment formerly kept by Robert Duncan, at Coffee Run, and will be pleased to have them call to see me, and to extend a part of their patronage in my favor. As my motto is "Quick sales and small profits," I hope to be able to sell fast and very cheap. All kinds of marketing taken at the highest market prices for Goods. Come one, come all, and buy of me at the cheap store at Coffee Run.

It WILLIAM MARCH.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

Details of the Battle at Carnifex Ferry.

Gallant Conduct of the Union Troops.

The Western Virginia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives that paper full particulars of the recent victory of General Rosecrans. The letter is dated "Carnifex Ferry, eight miles southwest of Summersville, Nicholas county, Virginia, Sept. 11." The correspondent says:

On the last day of our disastrous summer of '61 General Rosecrans moved from Clarksburg, to put himself at the head of his army, and resume active operations. The popular understanding was, that he meant to attack Lee at Cheat Mountain Gaps. The truth, as has heretofore been repeatedly hinted in this correspondence, was that he meant to complete the work to which his strategic plans had been for a month directed, by engaging Floyd in the region of our Kanawha line. Reynolds held Lee in check at the Cheat Mountain; a gap in our lines had been purposely made at Summersville; *Floyd had bit at the bait by* coming in, and now Rosecrans proposed to "hit him hard in the head" before he could run. Such was the plan.

The writer then describes the march from Clarksburg to Summersville, and then proceeds:

Manifestly, the column was now near the enemy's lines, yet, contrary to the uniform experience in Western Virginia hitherto, no attempt whatever had been made to obstruct the road. Floyd was known to be advised of our approach, as his scouts had been hanging around us since we arrived at Birch river; and the inference naturally was, that as he knew we were coming, and made no effort to stop us, he felt secure in his position, and wanted us to attack him. Finally, we arrived at forks in the road, one branch leading to Cross Lanes, the other turning down toward the river, passing a short distance behind Cross Lanes, crossing the Gauley by a ferry, and continuing down on the other side to Gauley Bridge, thirty odd miles distant.

Meanwhile Gen. Rosecrans found a steep hill on the right which seemed to command the whole country, and, dashing up to it, he examined every point minutely, and watched the progress of the skirmishes with field glasses.

Suddenly, a musket shot, down the road, in the direction of Lytle's regiment, broke in upon the peaceful murmur. Quickly came another and another. Again there was quiet, and again the struggling fire began. Evidently, Lytle's skirmishers were coming up to the enemy's pickets. Meanwhile, McCook's skirmishers had thoroughly explored their territory, and had returned, reporting it entirely clear. Presently sharper firing was heard for a moment or two in the direction of Lytle's regiment; then it relapsed again into the straggling fire of pickets. Pushing forward, it was soon discovered that a strong detachment of the rebels, probaly a regiment, had been driven in from an exposed camp on the left of the road, where much of their camp equipage was still left, though the more valuable part had apparently been removed early in the day. This camp must have been about a mile from the forks of the road, where the column had first halted and

Lytle's regiment continued pushing on down the road which here plunged into a dense forest, filled with undergrowth, almost impassable for infantry, and entirely so for cavalry. The road itself was tolerably good—muddy, but not deep, and more nearly level than would have been expected on such heights—but very narrow, and shut in, up to the very wagon tracks, with the jungle of underbrush. Gen. Rosecrans, who was still in total ignorance of the exact position of the enemy or of the nature of their entrenchments, now sent orders to Gen. Benham that Lytle should proceed down this road to make an armed reconnoissance of the position, to be supported, if necessary, by the remainder of Benham's brigade. Lytle was still about a mile ahead of the rest of the brigade, pushing cautiously forward with four companies of skirmishers—A, B, C, and E—in advance. Suddenly these skirmishers, compelled by the nature of the ground to proceed more in a body than would have been desirable, peering through the bushes that skirted a short curve in the road, found themselves about 250 or 300 yards in front of some sort of fortification, exactly what it was impossible to see. The enemy seemed to discover them about the same time. For a few moments there was a resumption of the sharp but scattered firing, then suddenly there came a terrible crash of musketry and a perfect storm of lead. The enemy had opened along his whole front. The remainder of the Tenth was hurried up to the support of the four advance companies, and General Benham, who was well up with the advance, sent back orders for the Thirteenth, Colonel Smith, and Twelfth, Colonel Lowe, to come rapidly forward. Meantime, our men stood their ground manfully, and returned the fire with spirit. The angry peals of musketry, sharp as peals of heavy thunder, grew fiercer, till the sound became one tremendous, incessant roar, while speedily at least one full battery of heavy field pieces sent in their swelling, deep-toned notes to mingle with the crashing rattle of the small arms. Fortunately, neither the artillery nor infantry of the enemy fired with much accuracy at this period of the engagement, and, though the poor Tenth boys suffered severely, yet, under the partial cover of the trees, their loss was far less than would have been expected from the tremendous fire that was directed upon them.

Col. Smith's 13th now came in on the left of the road, but a very short distance behind the rear of the Tenth, and falling over towards Floyd's right flank, opened out in fine style, the rebels continuing a heavy fire of musketry, rifles, shells and canister. In the very thickest of this firing, Col. Lytle dashed forward toward the natural glacis in front of the enemy's works, leading up several of his companies, apparently with the intention of attempting to storm the entrenchments. As they emerged from the cover of the woods, the enemy's fire was, of course, concentrated upon them; and as they began to reach the glacis, Col. Lytle received a severe wound in the leg, while the same shot fatally wounded his horse. The poor animal plunged frantically forward, reared up, and threw the wounded Colonel upon the field; then, in his death agony, gave one final plunge clear over the parapet, and fell inside the enemy's works.—The gallant Colonel could find no refuge on the field, except a deserted house, right between the two fires. There he lay, during the whole progress of the battle, with cannon balls crushing through and around the frail building which constituted his only shelter.

The Tenth, who had borne themselves nobly thus far, discouraged by the loss of their gallant Colonel, now became somewhat scattered in the woods, though they held their position with tenacity, and kept up an incessant firing.

Meantime, Col. Lowe, who had been some distance behind, came up with his 12th, and was led by Adjutant Gen. Hartsuff into a position in the woods, on the left of the road, near the spot where the Tenth had first received the fire. It was the intention that from this point Col. Lowe should work his way up under cover, and form on Col. Smith's right, now threatening the enemy's extreme right flank; but in some way he crossed the road, and came up a little to the enemy's left, in the very hottest fire. He was leading his regiment up finely, conspicuous at their head alike for his fine soldierly appearance, and the consummate gallantry he displayed, when, while waving his sword to cheer them on, he was struck fair in the centre of the forehead by a musket ball, and fell headlong from his horse. He died a soldier's death, bravely, gloriously leading his men forward; and he would himself have desired no other end for a life that of late had been too much embittered by the carpings of the ignorant, and the sneers of the malevolent.

Adjutant General Hartsuff now got McMullen's howitzer battery into position, and it began playing on the redoubt with considerable vigor.

The armed reconnoissance was rapidly developing into a severe and general engagement. Gen. Rosecranz's orders had been positive that nothing more than a reconnoissance should be attempted, but Gen. Benham had been unable, on account of difficulty in the transmission of orders, to arrange his brigade in the way which he believed would have at once carried the works and support for the regiments already engaged became necessary. Captain Snyder's battery was hurried up, and took a position to the right of the road, commanding the entire front of the enemy's works. The batteries, combined with the effective support of the infantry, soon silenced at least two of the rebel guns, while they began to serve the others much more slowly.—Meantime, Gen. Rosecranz, who had been off on the hill under the hottest fire, on the right of the road (the enemy's left,) directing the movements, and attempting to gain some idea of the fortifications, despatched Adjutant Gen. Hartsuff to bring up the German brigade. This, together with Scammon's, which was held as reserve, had been standing drawn up in line of battle in the old camp, from which the rebel regiment had been driven when the fight began. The battle had now been raging over an hour (beginning at 24 o'clock in the afternoon) large numbers of the wounded had been carried back to the hospital; it was known that Col. Lytle was killed, and it was also reported that Col. Lytle was shot dead, and that his regiment was utterly cut to pieces; straggling soldiers had become separated from their regiments, and in this way scenes will find one at any in a fight under cover, had worked their way out of danger and were sneakingly attempting to evade the disgrace of their retreat by enormous stories of the fearful slaughter, from the very midst of which they had so gallantly escaped; the terrific firing, which some experienced military men pronounce the heaviest they ever heard; the mystery of position, which nobody could understand; the news of Lowe's death, and the uncertainty about Lytle's fate, had all combined to create a general feeling of depression, and conviction that the battle was going against us.

Such was the prevailing feeling when Adjutant General Hartsuff came galloping up, apparently as calm as when ordering a detail from a regiment for guard duty, and announced that Col. McCook's brigade was to be removed forward to storm the entrenchments, and that he claimed the privilege of leading them over the works. Could you but have seen that German brigade as this announcement was made! Colonel McCook, wild with delight, dashed up and down the lines, told the men what they had to do, and demanded if they were ready to do it. And then such a volley of cheers as rose in deafening response to the inquiry, swelling over, and for a moment fairly drowning the roar of battle, while the delighted soldiers waved their hats and tossed them in the air, threw their arms wildly about, and seemed fairly frantic with joy! McCook, dashing furiously along the lines, shouting as he went, in a tone that rang like a trumpet over the field, that he had tried them before, and he knew what they would do; that he and the Adjutant General would lead them up, and that they would carry these works if the dirch had to be filled full of dead Dutchmen before they could get over; that the traitors would soon see what his Dutchmen could do, and thus working the enthusiastic fellows up, till, in the patriotic frenzy of the moment, they would have stormed anything; the Dutchmen yelling, and waving their swords, and clashing their muskets, and flinging up their hats; Hartsuff, calm as ever, but with a look that spoke his delight far better than words, already galloping to the head of the column, the brigade dashing off at an impetuous double quick; Col. Porschner clamoring because he was compelled to make his regiment wait for its proper place, and his men starting off as if they intended to dispute the van with the Ninth; Porschner shouting in excuse that they wanted to fight some too, and McCook shouting back that he knew they would, and that that was what he wanted them for; Col. Moor riding proudly at the head of his regiment, his grim face wreathed in unwonted smiles; and Hartsuff galloping far ahead as the brigade came hurrying down—the whole scene which occupied but a moment, yet cannot be described in an hour, was, to many of us at least, the most exciting and inspiring sight of a lifetime.

We waited impatiently for the assault, but, alas! as the brigade came down they were met by peremptory orders from Gen. Rosencans. He had been examining the plan of storming in front, right over the principal redoubt of the enemy, which Hartsuff had originated and begged authority to carry out, and he had resolved to countermand the permission to attempt it. Prudently, perhaps, he was unwilling to risk so many lives in the dreadful uncertainty of storming a well-defended work without a more thorough reconnoissance; and the brigade was therefore divided. Four companies of McCook's own regiment, the Ninth, were sent far up on the enemy's left, where they charged up almost to the *parapet that there constituted the rebel* defence, and had to be recalled by the bugle signal. They poured in a deadly volley, and brought back the most accurate information concerning the main rebel redoubt.

Moor joined Smith on the enemy's extreme right, while Porschner, greatly to his disappointment, could not get into action at all.

And now, while the Germans were pushing hard on the enemy's left, and the other regiments continued to hold their former positions, Col. Smith, with the Thirteenth Ohio, had worked clear around on the right till he was ready, with a short rush, inside of short musket range, to storm the irregular parapet that was found to defend the right flank. He had his men lying close under the brow of the hill, and saw to it personally that they lay there and did not expose themselves unnecessarily while firing. A single rush over a short exposed hill and ten minutes hand-to-hand fighting would, in Col. Smith's opinion, have ended the matter. The fight had now raged between three and four hours. It was already so dark that it was almost impossible to distinguish the forms of men in the entrenchments. The men had been up since four o'clock in the morning, and had made a rapid march of eighteen miles, besides doing severe duty in scouting and skirmishing up and down steep hills before going into the engagement. To continue it further would have been folly, and Gen. Rosecrans therefore ordered the troops to fall back on our lines.

The Late Dreadful Railroad Accident.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday.]

The special train that started on Tuesday night for the scene of the railroad disaster, conveyed Drs. Judkins, Quinn, Norton and Wood, a special reporter from the *Commercial*, and a number of railroad attaches, provided with every appliance deemed necessary to meet an emergency. At Seymour they were joined by Dr. John A. Warder.

No certain intelligence of the disaster could be procured until reaching the neighborhood of the scene, where a train of cars, containing one hundred of the wounded, was found, under the direction of the physicians and surgeons from the surrounding country, who had flocked to the rescue. Taking on board the city surgeons, it proceeded to Seymour, seventy-five miles distant, where the inhabitants, men and women, turned out to assist in washing and dressing the men.

After the train left, our reporter proceeded a few rods further towards the scene of disaster. His first sight was that of a car thrown on the track some twenty yards from the bridge, the next that of another car standing on one end. He then learned that at ten minutes to nine on the night previous, the train, consisting of six cars, carrying about two hundred and fifty of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. Torchin, had broken the bridge down, under the following circumstances: The engine passed the bridge in safety, the first car was thrown off the track, but ran to a place 20 yards beyond the bridge; but the second car *fell directly into the creek*, hind end downwards; the fourth and fifth cars ran on top of the third, crushing it flat as a board. In the third car was Company I, where the greatest mortality took place. The sixth and last car, containing the field officers and their attendants was not injured.

Those who escaped represent the scene as full of every conceivable horror. Fires were soon lighted on the banks, messengers despatched for assistance, and the work of rescue began. All the while the air resounded with the groans, and prayers and imprecations of the sufferers. A train was sent down from Mitchel with a detachment which had arrived there.

Before daylight eighteen bodies were recovered in addition to rescuing all the living. Lieutenant Whotten was caught by both legs between two platforms, and it required three fourths of an hour to chop and saw him out, every blow of the axe causing intense agony. A colored servant caught in a similar, though less painful situation, was two hours undergoing the operation of rescue. A brakesman, with an arm and leg both broken, crawled from under the bottom car to a place of safety. The water in Beaver Creek, over which the bridge passes, was about three feet deep.

Fortunately, both the regimental surgeons, their hospital steward and Lieutenant Kellot, also physicians were in the forward car and escaped without injury Companies I and G were the greatest sufferers—the latter entire company, except Lieutenant Briggs and two corporals, were more or less injured. The Colonel, who is an old Russian campaigner, Lieutenant Kellott and Fife Major Moore, were accompanied by their wives. These ladies not only rendered great assistance in dressing the wounded, but even tore their under garments off their persons to make bandages.

Captain B. B. Howard, for many years post-master of Galena, and a fine soldier of the Mexican war, was completely crushed, not a whole bone being left. After finding the body of their captain, his company, or the few who were left, covered it with green bushes. An old German, himself badly hurt, sat at the head of the corpse telling of Captain Howard's virtues to all that could listen. One poor fellow named Clark, saw his brother drown, he standing by unable to help.

Of the cause of the disaster we are somewhat loth to speak. Not a soldier on the train, with whom we have conversed, save one, has any doubts that the bolts had been tampered with, and such, also, is the opinion of many railroad men and the inhabitants thereabouts. Certain it is, the bolts look as if they had been filed. There are some Secession sympathisers thereabouts, with whom the company had trouble in times past. Until within two weeks, the bridges have all been watched.

The Day of Humiliation.

The 26th inst., set apart by the President as a day of national humiliation, is likely to be observed by all the religious denominations. The following has been issued by the Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, to the various congregations under their charge in the city and vicinity:

DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States, by request of Congress, and with becoming reverence for the supreme government of God, has by proclamation recommended the observance of the 26th inst., as a "day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation," that in this time of national trouble we may humble ourselves before the Great Searcher of hearts, and confess with penitence, *our manifold sins*; and reverently implore His blessing on our councils and our arms.

We need not say to a people taught, as you have been, to acknowledge God in all your ways, and habituated as you are to the exercises of prayer, that the intercessions of the Christian are the best support of the labors of the patriot; and that in the resources of religion we shall find the firmness of faith and elevation of hope which shall bear us bravely and patiently through this struggle for the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union.

Cherishing a firm persuasion of the righteousness of our cause, as that of law and order, and maintaining a strong confidence in its ultimate success, under the blessing of God, let us *humble ourselves before Him*, meekly confess our sins as a nation and as individuals, and around the altars of our holy religion seek to learn those duties He has given us to perform, and, with uplifted hands, invoke the Spirit to animate us in their dissharge. It is not in following the multitude to the house of God and joining in services which neither the mind weighs nor the heart feels that the solemn duties of that day are to be performed; let us, therefore, lift our thoughts to the God of all the earth, and, acknowledging his justice and wisdom in our national calamities seek, by the study of his providences therein, to learn the requisitions of His will.

It is too common that national fast days are but indifferently regarded; it is more lamentable that the Church *sometimes shares this indifference; but* if, when borne on the tide of prosperity and cheered by the voice of peace in all our borders, we have closed our gates against the God of the nation, surely, now in the day of storm and battle, we should not be slow to call upon his name. Let us, then, as a Christian people, suspending all secular business, assemble in our respective places of worship, at least once, on that day, to offer fervent supplications to Almighty God, and so deport ourselves throughout the day as to make it emphatically what is designed—"a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting."

The Rebel Army.

The Washington *Sunday Chronicle* of Sunday last contains the following:

"*A young man of intelligence*, whose name is withheld, owing to his position and probable future movements, had an interview with the Secretary of War yesterday, during which he made the following statement: Was a resident of Kentucky and appointed a Lieutenant in the Federal Army.—He had occasion to go South, where he was impressed into the Confederate army. He was present at the Bull Run engagements, and has been in the army in that vicinity up to the time of his escape, which was a few days ago. He escaped by getting beyond the lines, and obtaining the aid of a farmer who brought him along in his market wagon covered up in straw.—He says Beauregard has now 186,000 men at Manassas and vicinity. They are all well clothed, and abundantly *supplied with shoes of good quality*, of which these are a sample. (Showing a very good article on his feet.) Their pay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in Virginia bank bills, and all the officers in gold. The Louisiana troops were offered bank paper of that State or gold. The boys put the matter to vote among themselves, and decided to take gold, which was paid them.

Their rations are liberal, and, in short, to use his own words, "They have plenty of everything." He was offered and declined a colonelcy in the rebel army. He was yesterday offered and accepted a lieutenancy in our army, in which his father, from Pennsylvania, is now chaplin."

WANTED.—A Master Mechanic to carry on a Wheelwright Shop already furnished. Apply to A. LEWIS.
Sept. 24, 1861-3t. Mt. Union.

OLD MEN. TAKE NOTICE—

That the undersigned are about raising a company of men over forty-five years of age, in pursuance of a call of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to serve as Infantry for three years or during the war, in the service of the United States.

All persons who desire to join this company will please report themselves to either of the undersigned:

JOHN FLENNER, Henderson tp.
JACOB MILLER, Oneida tp.
MATTHEW CAMPBELL, Union tp.

Sept. 24, 1861.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.-3m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This Institute conducted for two years past, in this city, by Mamelle Chegaray and her niece Madame D'Hervilly, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.

August 13, 1861.-3m.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Monongh Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrange ments with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants and can save purchasers, under-sell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and low liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.-1y.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

[*Estate of George McCrum, dec'd.*]

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, October 12th, 1861.

the following real estate of George McCrum, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by land of Joseph Forrest, on the west by land of Robert B. Mateon and Phillip Shaffner; on the north by lands of Robert Moore's heirs, on the east by lands of A. Bell and others, containing 233 and allowance, about 130 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story log house and log barn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

GEORGE McCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.

Sept. 17, 1861.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John C Watson, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Abram Lewis will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday the 18th October next, at one o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

Sept. 17, 1861.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Absalom Plessman, dec'd.*]

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John C Watson surviving Executor of Absalom Plessman dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 19th October next, at one o'clock P. M., to persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

Sept. 17, 1861.-4t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either on book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make settlement, as he has disposed of his entire stock to William March, who will hereafter carry on business at his old stand at Coffee Run. He recommends Mr. March to his old customers as a gentleman and a good and correct business man and assures them that those favoring him with a call will be satisfactorily dealt with.

Those who wish to settle their accounts will find me at my old stand at Coffee Run.

ROBT DUNCAN.

COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

[*Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Hiram Williamson dec'd, late of West township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSHUA WILLIAMSON,
Administrator.

West township, Sept 17, 1861.*

TREES! TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES in great variety.

Grapes of Choicest Kinds, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c, &c.

Also a fine stock of well formed bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES,

for street planting, and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs

ROSES of choice varieties. CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

Catalogues mailed to all applicants,
Address, EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 12, 1861.-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court, to distribute the money in the hands of Elias Musser, Administrator of the estate of John Bailey, late of Jackson township deceased will meet those interested at the office of Wilson & Petrekin on Friday the 11th day of October next at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. ORUM,
Auditor.

Sept. 12th, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of William Stone dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Stone, late of Hopewell township, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Administrators.

Hopewell, Sept. 17, 1861-6t.*

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge.

MATTHEW CROWNOVER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of my numerous friends I offer myself for your suffrages as an independent Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

Graysville, Aug. 1, 1861. THO'S G. ISENBERG.

I WANT MONEY.

The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to give him a call before the close of the month, as he must have money before he goes to the city.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.-1t

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 8th day) of October, 1861, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of President Judge of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 3, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cantman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 50 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Maddox's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 25th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Mahn Lewis, (formerly owned by James Eanis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Warriorsmark township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. B. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Banks, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now or late owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McAdam, Andrew Robeson, John Gemsimer and Wm. Gemsimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little, at McAlevey's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit:—Beginning at the east end of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main Long Run mill road leaves valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery mountain, in Porter township, thence up said river to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's saw mill, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warriorsmark, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and they vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin town-ship line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Wahlenith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of the township of Alexandria and of John Deighal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut tree, on the Summit Terrace mountain, on the upper end township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western summit of Broad Top mountain; thence south sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut tree on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Teresh's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the City township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or executing at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall severely take charge of the certificates or returns of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where by reason of sickness or unavoidable and invincible cause any judge is prevented from attending at said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 12, '61. 4t.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Directors and teachers throughout the county are hereby notified that the public examinations for the present year will be held by the undersigned in the several districts, as indicated in the following table:

West township, Sept. 3d., at Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree twp., Sept. 4th. at Manor Hill.
Jackson twp., Sept. 5th. at McAlevy's Fort.
Warriorsmark twp., Sept 7th. at Birmingham.
Walker twp., Sept. 9th. at M'Connellstown.
Brady twp., Sept. 10th. at Mill Creek.
Union twp., Sept. 11th. at Mapleton.
Henderson twp., Sept. 12th. at Union S. H.
Oneida twp., Sept. 13th. at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata twp., Sept. 14th. at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn twp., Sept. 16th. at Marklesburg.
Carbon twp., Sept 17th. at Coalmont.
Tod twp., Sept. 19th. at New berg.
Hopewell twp., Sept. 21st. at Coffee Run.
Shirley & Shirleysburg twp., Sept. 24th. at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell